FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1840. [NO. 1208.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

35 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
4½ bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL,
4 casks London PORTER, pints & quarts.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 21, 1840. 7tf

TAXES.

I WILL receive the list of Taxables for 1840, at my Office on Hay Street, until Saturday 8th August, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Lists attested before any other Magistrate will be received.
C. P. MALLETT.
July 14, 1840. 6tt

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.
GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' ✕ Roads, Williamson county, Ten., } 7tf
July 4, 1840. }

Notice is hereby given,

TO all person and persons, both public and private, that my wife, MARY CASHWELL, has departed from me without my leave, wish, or consent. I therefore forbid and forwarn all person and persons, to have no dealing or contracts with her, in expectation of my paying it, as I am resolved to pay nothing; so no person need be taken in by her.
THOMAS CASHWELL.
July 18, 1840. 7-3w pd

Rocky River Plantation
AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Hon. the Court of Equity for the County of Anson, made at March Term 1840, the undersigned will offer at public Auction, on Tuesday the first day of September next on the premises, that valuable River Plantation, belonging to the Heirs at law of the late Wm. H. Lilly. Said Tract contains about four hundred and twenty five acres, 65 or 70 of which is first rate low grounds. On the premises is a comfortable dwelling House, and all the necessary out buildings, good water, &c. The said tract adjoins the lands of Geo. Dunlap Esq. Sam'l. W. Barns and others. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given, the purchaser giving Bonds and approved security.
WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.
Wadesborough, July 18, 1840. 7-6w.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
In Equity, Spring Term, 1840.

Vincent Parsons *vs.* David Kimberly and others.
ORIGINAL BILL OF INJUNCTION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Kimberly and Oliver P. Kimberly are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Sup rior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainants Bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.
WITNESS, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.
WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY,
In Equity, Spring Term, 1840.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

John Broadaway, William Broadaway, Thomas H. Broadaway, Wiley Parker and Annis his wife, William Bancom and Rebecca his wife, Richard Lee and Judith his wife,
vs.
Pleasant W. Lee, Eliza Ann Lee, Martha Jane Lee, Hampton L. Lee, Rebecca Emeline Lee, and Laura Elvina Lee, children of Joseph K. Lee and Elizabeth his wife; Annis White, Elizabeth White, William Troy White, Melinda White, Mary White, Martha Jane White, and Calvin White, children of Joel White and Jane his wife; John Jowers and Sarah his wife.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are non-residents of this State, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of September, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.
WITNESS, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.
WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

Rio Coffee.

RECEIVED per Henrietta and for sale, 75 bags RIO COFFEE,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order, 50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

NEW GOODS.
JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.
JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

FEMALE SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "

May 19, 1840. 98tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Seminary will close its present Academic year on the 16th of July, and resume the exercises on the 15th of October next. It has been in operation on its present plan for three years, and the average number of Pupils has been about 70. As the state of a school is pretty fairly indicated by its numbers and studies, the classes for the present year are subjoined.

Whole number of Pupils,	80
English Grammar,	20
Rhetoric,	8
Arithmetic,	62
Geography,	66
Natural Philosophy,	8
Intellectual Philosophy,	5
Astronomy,	28
Chemistry,	6
Algebra,	8
Geometry,	4
Botany,	19
Latin,	21
French,	15
Instrumental Music,	40

June 15, 1840. 2-tf

ASHEBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th instant, under the direction of Miss ELIZA H. ROSE, of whose qualifications for the duties of her station the Trustees have the most ample assurance from the instructers in the Edgeworth Seminary. Parents and Guardians who may think proper to send their daughters or wards to this School, may rest assured that no pains will be spared in imparting instruction to the Pupils, and in forming their manners so as to enable them to fill with propriety their future stations in society.

The prices of Tuition will be as follows:—

Spelling, Reading, Parley's Geography, Rudiments of Arithmetic,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, Sewing, Writing, and higher branches of Arithmetic,	8 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Fancy work, &c.	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00

Boarding may be had at the Rev. Jesse Larrence's, or in any private family in the place, at $6 pr. month.
J. M. A. DRAKE,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
July 3, 1840. 5-6w

Piano Fortes.

NOW OPENING and for sale at the *Female Seminary*—

1 extra grand action PIANO FORTE, elegant crotch Mahogany, Gothic architecture, with every modern improvement; manufactured by Wake & Glenn, $470
1 ditto Rosewood, 6½ Octaves, by Wake & Glenn, $385
1 ditto Mahogany, by Wake & Glenn, $340
1 ditto by Geib & Walker, $350
1 ditto common action, by Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, $200

These Piano Fortes have been selected carefully by the best masters in New York, and will be sold at a liberal discount from the regular prices, and a credit on good paper to suit the times.

Also, several Piano Fortes, which have been in use in the Seminary, are offered at great bargains.
June 12, 1840. 2-tf

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1840.

E. L. & W. Winslow *vs.* J. D. McAllister.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on by the Sheriff of Richmond, the following Property of the Defendant, to-wit: One Negro Woman named Sarah, and her two children, Archibald and Mary.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, J. D. McAllister, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying him to appear at our next Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, and the Property levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Duncan G. McRae, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 64th year.
[5] D. G. MAC RAE, *C. S. C.*

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

POETRY.

WHEN I UPON THY BOSOM LEAN.

In Burns's "Epistle to J. Lapraik, an old Scottish Bard," which appears among his poetical productions, the following lines occur:

On fasten een we had a rockin';
To ca' the crack and weave our stockin',
An' there was muckle fun an' jokin,'
Ye needna doubt.
At length we had a hearty yokin'
At *sung about.*

There was *ae sang* amang the rest,
Aboon them a' it pleased me best,
That some kind husband had addrest
To some sweet wife;
It thirl'd the heart strings through the breast,
A' to the life.

The following is Lapraik's song here referred to, as slightly altered and improved by Burns:

When I upon thy bosom lean
And fondly clasp thee a' my ain,
I glory in the sacred ties
That made us ane, wha ance were twain:
A mutual flame inspires us baith—
The tender look, the melting kiss;
Even years shall ne'er destroy our love,
But only gie us change o' bliss.

Hae I a wish? it's a' for thee;
I ken thy wish is me to please;
Our moments pass sae smooth away,
That numbers on us look and gaze.

Well pleas'd they see our happy days,
Nor envy's sel' finds aught to blame;
And aye when weary cares arise,
Thy bosom still shall be my hame.

I'll lay me there, and tak' my rest,
And if that aught disturb my dear,
I'll bid her laugh her cares away,
And beg her not to drap a tear.

Hae I joy? it's a' her ain:
United still her heart and mine,
They're like the woodbine round the tree,
That's twined till death shall them disjoin.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REMARKS OF MR. OGLE,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
ON THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 14, 1840.

The reformers attained to the full enjoyment of the powers of the Government in March, 1829; and here, Mr. Chairman, I almost feel inclined to resume my chair for a few moments until we may all contemplate in silent admiration the strange results of that most unique system of reformation which had the ommific words "Retrenchment and Reform" inscribed on its flaunting banner. A reformation that has faithfully persevered in encouraging "retrenchment" until it has reduced the annual expenditures of the Government from the enormously prodigal amount of thirteen millions down to the trifling sum of thirty-nine million dollars. A reformation which has so exercised the witty faculties of its friends, tha they have given birth to a very useful (but hitherto occult) arithmetical rule, by which they are enabled to demonstrate, in a manner entirely satisfactory to themselves, this odd proposition: that fewer units are contained in the number 39 than in the number 13! And the foregoing result is reached with greater mathematical precision than the *sophomore*, by the aid of "the black board," can wade through the protracted series of ratiocination in the "Pons Asinorum." Ever since 1829, this singular doctrine of "Retrenchment and Reform," agreeably to the new arithmetical rule, has been the order of the day, and the stern principles of a most rigid economy in every branch of the public service have been rigorously enforced—according to the new rule.

But sir, the subject of "reform" is of a character too grave to be treated in this way. It would appear that it had never occurred to the reformers, that having come into power through the "hue and cry" of extravagance, it was their highest duty, in conducting the affairs of the Government, to square their practices in accordance with the doctrines they had so boisterously advocated. On the contrary, they seem to have forgotten all that had ever been promised on the subject of Retrenchment and Reform, for, in almost every department of the Administration, the expenditures have been increased two, and in some of them four fold. This has been the case in an eminent degree in regard to the expenses for the improvement of the President's grounds; you will be pleased to bear in mind, that in the year 1826, the sum of $5,865 had been appropriated for finishing the fences, graduating and improving the public grounds, and that they had thus been placed in good condition immediately prior to the advent of the Retrenchment Administration. Now, a gentleman without experience in the practices of these reformers, would be disposed to believe that they had not the boldness or the audacity to demand money to perfect a work which had already been finished in a plain, substantial manner. Hold, Mr. Tyro, until you have first obtained a matriculation in the doctrines of "Retrenchment and Reform" as understood by the present Administration. In the mean time be good enough to turn to books of United States statutes for the last eleven years, and you will there discover not less than ten several acts of Congress, appropriating large sums of money to improve the President's grounds, &c. I will now present the committee with a list of those laws:

Act of 3d March, 1829.

For work to be done on or about the President's houses and enclosures	$6,361 86
Act of 2d March, 1831.	
For alterations and repairs of the President's house	500 00
For painting the President's house inside and out	3,482 00
For planting trees and improving grounds including gardner's salary	4,000 00
Act of 2d March, 1833.	
For alterations and repairs of the President's house	500 00
For planting trees & improving grounds, including the gardner's salary,	4,660 00
For pedestal, wall-coping, railing, and footway	10,000 00
For constructing reservoirs and fountains at President's house and public offices, and enclosing and planting fountain square	6,723 00
Act of 30th June, 1834.	
For alterations and repairs at the President's house, flooring the terrace, and erecting stables	6,670 00
For gardner's salary, and for laborers employed upon the grounds and walks at the President's house, and for planting	2,850 00
For paving foot-ways at the north front of the President's house, and making a gravel carriage-way	13,744 00
Act of 3d March, 1835.	
For alterations and repairs of the President's house, and for gardner's salary, and for keeping the grounds and walks in order, including the cost of trees and shrubs	4,200 00
Act of 4th July, 1836,	
For alterations and repairs of President's house, for gardner's salary, and for keeping the grounds and walks in order, including the cost of trees and shrubs	3,460 00
For constructing dwarf wall and fence between the Executive buildings and the President's house	
Act of 3d March, 1837.	
For alterations and repairs of the President's house, and for superintendence of the grounds	1,165 50
For constructing a dwarf wall and fence from the south-west corner of the President's house	
Act of 6th April, 1838.	
For alterations and repairs of the President's house, and for superintendence of the grounds	7,300 00
Act of 7th July, 1838.	
For laborers, and horse and cart and driver employed at the President's square	1,300 00
Act of 3d March, 1839.	
For alterations and repairs of the President's house, and furniture, and for superintendence of the grounds	4,815 00
For completing the special repairs heretofore proposed in the President's house, including a deficiency in a former appropriation	2,015 00
	1,511 22
	$88,722 58

Here we have, sir, the enormous amount of $88,722 58, squandered by these glorious retrenching reformers, in erecting stables, building dwarf walls and coping, constructing fountains, paving footways, planting, transplanting, pruning, and dressing horse chesnuts, lindens, Norway spruce, and balm of Gilead; hauling and depositing rich soil for top-dressing flower beds and borders, training and irrigating honey-suckles, trumpet creepers, primroses, lady slippers, and dandelions, cultivating sweet scented grass, and preparing beautiful bouquets for the palace saloons. The President's grounds contain about twenty acres. Our pseudo reformers have, therefore, expended on what they are pleased to call "improvements," an average of $4.436 10 per acre, or $8.056 68 per annum, since the newly invented arithmetical rule of retrenchment and reform has been put into successful operation. And yet they have the effrontery to demand an additional appropriation of $3,665 by the bill now under consideration. * * * * * *

By the act of 3d of March, 1839, the sum of $3,465 was appropriated for "alterations and repairs of the President's House, and furniture, and superintendence of the grounds." Now, to exhibit the ingenious construction given to the language of the law just quoted by that officer of the President who has charge over this important branch of the public service, I will present two or three vouchers for money disbursed by him in pursuance of that law:

"WASHINGTON, June 14, 1839.
Major Noland, Bought of Wm. Buist.
March 22d and 28th: To 4 dozen of large Daily Roses, at $1 50 each $72 00
June 7th: To 2 Verbenas, 75 cents each; 1 Petunia, 75 cents 2 25
$74 25
June 15, 1839. Received payment in full.
WM. BUIST."

[*Endorsed*] "Alterations and repairs of the President's House, &c., $74 25. Wm. Buist's receipt for Shubbery, June 15, 1839, No. 3."

"Commissioner of Public Buildings,
To P. Casey, Dr.
To 24 loads of Manure, delivered at the President's Garden, $15 00
May 7, 1839. Certified by John Ousley.
May 11, 1839. Received payment.
P. CASEY."

[*Endorsed.*] "Alterations and repairs of the President's House, $15. P. Casey's receipt for manure, May 11, 1839, No. 22."

"Commissioner of Public Buildings—To sundry persons on account of Manure.

To Wm. Fitzgerald, 49 loads, at 37 cents,		$18	37½
Thomas Grady, 95 loads, at	do.	35	62½
James Lee, 2 loads, at	do.		75
Wm. Brown, 43 loads, at	do.	16	12½
Michael Dooley, brooms 4, at 50 cents		2	00
		$72	87½

I certify the above account to be correct.
JAMES MAHER."

[*Endorsed.*] "Alterations and repairs of the President's House, &c., $72 87½. Sundries for compost, July 1, 1839. No. 6."

Here, you will observe, Mr. Chairman, Congress made an appropriation for "repairs" of the President s *House*, and the money has been applied to purchase *manure* to fertilize his potato and cabbage beds. Congress made an appropriation for *superintendence* of the grounds, and the money has been expended, not in *overseeing* the grounds, but the purchase of large daily roses, verbenas, and petunias. Self-respect forbids me to denounce, in suitable terms, these petty acts of meanness and palpable breaches of official duty. Be assured, however, that the officer who is not faithful over small things, will not be faithful over greater things. And now, Mr. Chairman, having taken a promenade through the President's garden and grounds, let us enter his palace, and survey its spacious courts, its gorgeous banqueting halls, its sumptuous drawing rooms, its glittering and dazzling saloons, with all their magnificent and sumptuous array of gold and silver, crimson and orange, blue and violet, screens of Ionic columns, marble mantels, with Italian black and gold fronts, gilt eagle cornices, rich cut glass and gilt chandeliers, suspended by beautiful Grecian chains, gilt eagle-head candelabras, French bronze gilt lamps, with crystal globes, bronze and gilt French bracket lights, gilt framed mirrors of prodigious size, large Italian slab mantel glasses, French gilt bronze mantel time-pieces, mahogany gilt-mounted and rose-wood piano fortes, gilt-mounted bureaus, superb mahogany warbrobes, mahogany gilt bronze-mounted secretaries, damask, satin, and double silk window curtains, with gilded eagles, stars, and ornamental rays, royal Wilton and imperial Brussels and Saxon carpets, gilt and satin settees, sofas, bergeres, divans, tabourets and French comfortables, elegant mahogany gilt eagle-mounted French bedsteads, gilt plateaus, gaudy artificial flowers, rich blue and gold bonbons, tambours, comptoiers, ice cream vases, splendid French China vases, olive boats, octagon bowls, silver tureens, boats, and baskets of very rich work, golden goblets, table spoons, knives and forks, &c.

Sir, I shall detain you no longer with this enumeration of rich wares, for I am sure your patience would be severely tried were I to name even the tenth part of the curious, the magnificent, and the costly articles of luxury, of pride, and of show, gathered into the palace by the various caterers who have been engaged in that most important branch of the public service. But I cannot forbear, Mr. Chairman, to read you a description of the great banqueting hall, commonly balled the "East Room," taken from the United States Telegraph, (the Court Journal of the day,) December, 1829. This room had been furnished, for the first time about that period, by the predecessor of the present incumbent. It is 80 feet long, by 46 wide, and 22 feet high, and is finished with handsome stucco cornice. Now let us hear the description:

"The paper is of a fine lemon color, with a rich cloth border; four new mantels have also been placed in the room, of black marble, with Italian black and gold fronts; each fireplace has a handsome grate fixed; there were, however, in the house before new bronzed and steel fenders, and sets of brass fire irons, and chimney hooks have been added; each mantel is furnished with a mirror, the plates of which measure 100 by 58 inches, framed in a very beautiful style; and a pair of rich ten light lamps, bronzed and gilt, with a row of drops around the fountain, and a pair of French China vases, richly gilt and painted, with glass shades and flowers. There are three very splendid gilt chandeliers, each for eighteen candles, the style of which entirely new; the color of the glass and cutting perhaps exceed any thing of the kind ever seen. A small bronzed and guilt work, corresponding with the mantel lamps, the niches and recesses of which are supplied with eight French, bronzed and gilt bracket lights, is for five candles. The carpet, which contains near 500 yards, is of fine Brussels, of fawn, blue, and yellow, with a red border. Under each chandelier is placed a round table of beautiful workmanship, with Italian black and gold slabs; on the centre table is placed a beautiful thin light lamp, supported by female figures; on the end tables, each table, having a lamp and pair of French China vases with flowers and shades agreeing with those on the mantels. The curtains are of blue and yellow moreen, with a gilded eagle, represented as holding up the drapery, which extends over the piers. On the cornice is a line of gilded stars, and over the semicircle of the door, besides large gilded and ornamented rays, are 24 gilded stars, emblematic of the States, and corresponding with those on the cornice. The sofas and chairs are covered with blue damask satin. All the furniture corresponds in color and style."

The Court Journal awards great merit for the taste displayed in the selection and disposition of the various articles, which, observes the Telegraph, "it is understood, has received the entire approbation of the President." After hearing this description, who can deny that this room, intended for the comfort of our Democratic Chief Magistrate, is adorned with regal splendor far above any of the grand saloons at Buckingham Palace, Carlton House or Windsor Castle! I ask you, sir, whether in furnishing the East Room with all its gilded eagles, gilded stars, gilded rays, golden slabs, gorgeous drapery, and dazzling foreign ornaments, a due regard has been paid "to the simplicity and purity of our institutions," or to the frugal, plain, unostentatious, and republican character of our People, who are represented in it? On the contrary, does not all this glittering display of costly finery, this blinding our eyes with the blaze of royal magnificence, approximate too closely the pride, pomp, and grandeur of those Governments in which stars and garters and shining coronents confer not only the means of luxurious enjoyment, but of "civil superiority?" I cannot but admire and wonder at the great number of lamps, candles and bracket lights, deemed necessary to illumine a single room in the President's palace. Let us see:

4 "pair of rich ten light" mantel lamps,	80
3 "very splendid gilt" chandeliers, each for eighteen candles,	54
8 "French bronzed and gilt bracket lights each for five candles,"	40
1 "beautiful thin light lamp, supported by female figures,"	1
2 "gilt astral lamps, on the end tables,"	2
3 "lamps on pier tables,"	3
	180

Here, Mr. Chairman, our Democratic President shines with the overpowering lustre of one hundred and eighty lights. Had you the eyes of the fabled Argus, he would blind them all. It really appears as if he had intended not only to bedizen the vision of his democratic friends, but to rival, by the effulgent beams of his palace the "glorious king of day" himself. Brilliant and princely, however, as the East Room had been fitted up by the late President, it was detined to have its colors brightened, and its powers of attraction increased, by the exquisite taste of its present occupant—for, in an official report made in December last, the following important and gratifying information is communicated to Congress:

"The East Room in the President's mansion has been greatly improved, by being newly painted and prepared with a rich, chaste, beautiful paper."

The former paper was a "fine lemon color, with a rich cloth border," but Mr. Van Buren had doubtless been apprized, either by one of his sons, who at the time was on most familiar intercourse with, if not a resident at, the Court of St. James, or, perhaps, by a more formal communication through the Lord High Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, that wall-paper of the "lemon color" had, during the progress of the last year, become unfashionable, and had not for several months been generally admitted as suitable for the parlors of the first grade of noblemen, much less for the royal banqueting saloons. Hence, Mr. Van Buren, as every person of rank and fashion, and more especially as every gentleman born was, by the rigid laws of fashionable life, bound to do, issued his royal mandate on the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, that the "paper of the lemon color, with a rich cloth border," should be forthwith taken off the broad walls of the East room, and that "a rich, chaste, and beautiful paper" should be substituted in its stead. That the first clause of this royal ordinance was faithfully executed, will distinctly appear from the following voucher:

"President's House, to Henry Snowden, Dr.
"To taking off the paper of the East Room, as per agreement with F. C. Wood, $16 00
"July 1, 1839. Received payment of William Noland, Esq.
"HENRY SNOWDEN, his *X* mark.
"Witness, J. B. Rooker.
"Certified by Charles F. Wood."

Endorsed—"Completing special repairs of the President's House, &c. sixteen dollars. Henry Snowden's receipt for the work on the East Room of the President's House, July 1, 1839. No. 1."

An official voucher now in my hands will also show that sixty pieces of paper, at $5 each, making $300, were purchased from S. P. Franklin on the 20th August, 1839, for the East Room, and that the further sum of $30 was paid to that gentleman for hanging the same. And thus, sir, it is made manifest that not less than three hundred and forty-six dollars of the money of your constituents and of my constituents have been expended during last summer for the gratification of a womanish but costly whim, in substituting "a rich, chaste, and beautiful" silver paper, with golden borders, for the unfashionable "lemon color, with a rich cloth border." But as a suitable recompense for this profligate waste of the public funds, the "hard-handed democracy" of the country have been officially advised that "the East Room in the President's mansion has been greatly improved." They must therefore be content.

* * * * * *

Having paid our respects to the "East Room," let us, Mr. Chairman, take a view of what is, at the present day, called the "Blue Elliptical Saloon," though in former times it was known as the "Green Circular Parlor." This apartment is nearly oval in form, and is forty feet long by thirty wide. In its beautiful shape, rich French furniture, showy drapery, costly gilded ornaments, and general arrangements, the "Blue Elliptical Saloon" has frequently been pronounced, in the judgment of the best connoisseurs, the choicest room of the palace. It is believed to have been prepared and furnished very much after the style of the most brilliant drawing-rooms at the Tuilleries, Fontainbleau, Neuilly, and St. Cloud. To give you, sir, a proper idea of the "regal magnificence" of this saloon at this day, I will first enumerate some of the articles with which it had been furnished before Mr. Van Buren became its occupant, and shall then show that he expended, in "improving" the furniture of that room, during the first ten months of his presidency, the sum of $1,805 55 of the People's cash,—Sir, not of his own. The "Blue Elliptical Saloon," among other furniture, had the following.

1 superb French gilt mantel time-piece, representing Minerva leaning on her buckler, on the face of which the clock is placed; the whole standing on a square bronze pedestal, adorned on three sides with military trophies in bas-relief. The entire work is bronzed, elegantly carved, and richly gilded.
2 large gilt framed mirrors.
3 splendid gilt eagle cornices.
1 large glass and gilt chandelier of 30 lights, ornamented with female figures and a bust of Diana—the branches being embellished with the head of Minerva.
1 pair elegant bronze and heavy gilt mantel branches, garnished with ivy leaves and female figures carrying trumpets.
4 bronze and gilt candelabras, supported by a figure standing on a round pedestal and bearing a palm-tree, with five lights.
1 pair of bronze and gilt andirons, with eagles in antique colors.
1 set of splendid Porcelain vases, decorated with the rich landscape of Passey, embracing the mansion of Dr. Franklin, when he resided in France.
1 bust of Washington.
1 gilt consul table, with marble top.
3 sets of double silk window curtains.
24 elegant gilt and satin chairs.
4 do. do. settees, for recesses.
2 do. do. sofas and pillows.
2 do. do. fire screens.
1 large elliptical French carpet.

This carpet was very elegant, and cost 9,059 francs. It was of the most brilliant and dazzling colors; had a splendidly embroidered work in the centre, representing a *Bald Eagle*, "large as life," with a scroll in his beak, inscribed with "*E pluribus unum*," and with the usual accompaniment of arrows in his talons; while the flag of America, emblazoned by the stars and stripes, waved over his head.

I said, sir, I would show that Mr. Van Buren had expended $1.805 55, within ten months after he had gone into possession, in making improvements in the "Blue Elliptical Saloon." I prove this expenditure by an original voucher, which I hold in my hand, dated December 12, 1837, containing the bill and receipt of Messrs. Patton & Co., New York, for materials, &c. furnished to improve the President's house. The entire bill, as receipted, is $4.316 18; of that amount $1,805 55 was for articles, &c. for this room, viz.

"3 windows," (curtains)		$1,307 50
Satin medallion,		176 37
Silk cord,		24 66
Plain satin,		38 13
Galloon,		74 50
Silk tassels,		42 00
Gimp,		54 65
Repairing and covering 14 chairs,		24 00
Do. do. 2 sofas,		24 00
Do. do. 4 tabouret,		8 00
Do. do. 2 screens,		4 00
Do. do. 5 footstools,		6 25
Do. do. 4 sets pillows,		16 00
Do. do. Music stool,		1 50
		$1 805 55

Mr. Chairman, how do you relish the notion of voting away the hard cash of your constituents, of your farmers, mechanics, and poor laborers, for silk tassels, galloon, gimp, and satin medallion, to beautify and adorn the "Blue Elliptical Saloon!" Suppose, sir, after you shall have returned to the charming prairies of Illinois, some plain, honest, republican "Sucker" should inquire what use a real, genuine, hard-handed, loco foco democrat like Mr. Van Buren can have for silk covered pillows, footstools, and tabourets in the "Blue Elliptical Saloon:" how would you reply to that honest Sucker's interogatory! Would'nt you acknowledge yourself fairly stumped! But suppose he would ask what sort of animals these tabourets, or tabby-cats, are? I will endeavor to tell him, for I have lately given some little attention to this curious department of natural history. The tabouret is an article of furniture, which, in Europe and Asia, is only to be met with in the richest saloons of monarchs. It is a convex seat, without arms or back, and in form bearing a close resemblance to a Turkish standard, or the moon in her first quarter; is composed of gilt wood, cushioned and stuffed with very fine black horse hair, covered with crimson damask, figured satin, and garnished with silk lace, gold fringe, tassels, tufts, and stars. It is supported by an X. Even before the days of the Crusades, the honors of the tabouret were held in the highest esteem. This honor consisted in the distinguished privilege of sitting upon a tabouret in the royal presence. By long and well established court ceremonial law in many monarchies, no individual in the kingdom is entitled to enjoy this high distinction, on grand gala days, save a duchess of the blood royal. In confirmation of what I have stated in regard to the importance ascribed to the "honors of the tabouret," I will read a sentence or two from a recent and very interesting work by Governor Cass, our distinguished minister at the Court of St. Cloud. The book is entitled "France, its King, Court, and Government." I read from page 48, London edition.

"Under the ancient regime, the right to have both folding-doors thrown open, or to sit upon a tabouret, which is a cushioned stool, was one of the greatest honors a subject could aspire to, and excited more sensation than many a political event affecting the prosperity of the kingdom. On particular days the King dined in public, when the principal personages of the court and the kingdom were seen standing at his chair, holding plates and towels under their arms and in their hands," &c.

Mr. Chairman, I hesitate not to say that, if you inquire minutely into the history and uses of the tabouret, you cannot fail to discover that it has ever been regarded as among the indispensable regalia of a monarch, and is by many considered almost as essential to kingly paraphernalia as the royal jewels, the sceptre, the diadem, or even the crown itself.—The four tabourets in the "Blue Elliptical Saloon" of the President's palace were procured from France, and cost 939 francs 8 centimes. Here, sir, is the bill transmitted to this country with the tabourets:

"*Detail d' un Tabouret en X.*"

	Le bois dore			125 00
½	Etoffe a dessin	at	35 00	17 50
2	Bordure trois pouces	at	6 00	12 00
2	do 18 lignes	at	3 00	6 00
½	Pieces surfait	at	2 50	1 25
1	Toile d'Embourrure	at	75	75
7	lbs. Crin noir d'Echantillon,	2	20	15 40
½	Toile douce	at	1 80	1 10
1½	Cordonnet en soie	at	75	1 40
1½	Fesarde 4 lignes	at	1 00	1 85
1½	Franges en soie	at	15 00	28 12
	Facon et menues fournitures			24 00
				234 77
	Les 4 tabourets en X			939 08

Now, sir, I should like to hear the honest opinions not only of the plain, republican "Suckers," but also of the "Hoosiers," of the "Wolverines," and of the "Buckeyes," about these tabby-cats. Wont they think "them animals rather dangerous critters" to be kept snugly seated within the "Blue Elliptical Saloon?" Wont they object against Mr. Van Buren paying away their cash for the purpose of dressing up these tabby-cats in new damask silk frocks? But I would also very much desire to learn the views of these plain, republican "Suckers" in regard to three new window curtains, bought by our democratic President for the "Blue Elliptical Saloon." You will see, by "the bill," that $1,307 50 of the People's cash was paid for these three curtains—making just $435 83 apiece. I am disposed to believe that the plain, republican "Suckers" will think $435 83 is a little too much money to be laid out for "fixing" one window curtain. Why sir, that sum would build three or four comfortable "Log Cabins," and finish them off completely, with puncheon floors, clap-board roofs, cobs, ribs, eave-learers, butting-poles, weight-poles, and ridge-poles, and including cat and clay chimneys into the bargain, and would also leave a few dollars beside to treat the folks who came to the "raisin" with as much hard-cider as they can stow away under the belts of their linsey-woolsey hunting shirts.

(Further extracts next week.)

While the Log Cabin was raising in Richmond (the logs being rough as they came from the forest,) a Loco Foco asked one of the workmen, "Why don't you skin your poles?" Never mind," replied the Tippecanoe boy, "we'll do the skinning at the *polls* in November.

Communications.

We have received from a member of the Young Men's Whig Committee, a most scorching rebuke of the Editor of the North Carolinian, for his unworthy imputations upon that Committee. Richly as the Editor has deserved the castigation, we implore the writer's mercy for him. And besides, we want to keep a little of the Editor for our own use; whereas, if we were to publish the communication of "One of the Committee," not a *grease spot* of him would be left.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale—Dear Sir: On the 15th, Mr. Morehead filled his appointment at this place, and delivered to a crowded Court House the most masterly and correct political speech that was ever made at this place. Efforts were made to prevent a large audience, but they failed,—he had the best house I ever saw here on a private day. He produced a powerful sensation amongst the people, he strengthened the Whigs and their friends, converted a few of the Vans, and has put several in a dilemma that nothing will relieve but a thorough change of their *political* principles. In short, he left us admired by all who saw and heard him.

From this place, he was escorted by several young gentlemen to a muster ground at Mr. McNeill's, some 20 miles above us, on the following day, where he addressed the people again in his usual happy and effective style. Although I design brevity, I must relate a circumstance which occurred at the muster on the day previous. A. Watson, in his stump speech, told the people that Col. Croghan fought the battle of Tippecanoe, and that during the battle Gen. Harrison was distant some miles picking Huckleberries, as he called them, &c. Mr. Morehead having heard this, adverted to the declaration, and asked who ever picked Whortleberries in a high latitude in the month of November, the month in which the battle was fought, &c. He put other interrogatories to Watson, that wound him up so completely and uncomfortably that some of his (W's) particular friends told him that they would not for fifty dollars that he had opened his mouth on that occasion.

Lumberton, July 18, 1840.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

Mr. Hale: The maxim inserted at the head of this communication, necessarily governs the conduct of all wise and good men. It commends itself, alike to individuals and to communities. If, in reference to those questions of National and State Policy, which, for a considerable time past, have thrown our once happy Republic into ceaseless commotion, we should seriously inquire, which of the political parties now found in conflict in these United States, have, generally, paid the strictest regard to this maxim, I believe, there is no violation, either of truth or of modesty, in saying, that the *Whigs* have no need, in such an investigation, of shrinking from a comparison with their *Democratic* neighbours. The *cause* they advocate, I take to be the *cause* of NATIONAL RIGHTEOUSNESS; and, true to the principles which they espouse, they *scorn* to support them, by *unrighteous* means. True;—they set up no claim to infallibility; and, like all fallible men, they are liable, occasionally, to errors, and mistakes: but, then, whenever such errors or mistakes are discovered, they are ever ready to correct and rectify them;—well assured, that there can be no merit in persisting in wrong;—that a good cause, such as they espouse, needs not to be supported by perseverence in error, or by any course of conduct, that is, in the least degree, unfair; and that a prompt correction of mistake, or renunciation of error, is uniformly the most honourable course.

I am well assured, Mr Editor, that these sentiments are in perfect unison with yours; and therefore, I am free to avow, that I have been led to these reflections, by an instance to which my attention has been recently drawn, of an error, or mistake, into which, one of your correspondents, not very long since, was, probably in the warmth of his political zeal, inadvertently betrayed; and which I feel it to be my duty to correct;—as well, to do justice to an injured individual, as to vindicate the honour and honesty of the Whig cause.

I have not, at this moment, the paper before me, containing the faulty remarks to which I here refer; and therefore, I shall not pretend to quote the very words, but, I believe, I have a pretty good recollection of the *substance;* and that I shall be able to state it, without doing the least injustice to your correspondent. I allude to something contained in a communication, which, some time since, appeared in your paper, under the caption of "MONTGOMERY WIDE AWAKE." Your correspondent's main object, in that communication, appeared to be, to furnish your readers with an account of a Whig meeting, which had been held in Lawrenceville. The proceedings of the Whig meeting, doubtless, are correctly reported; but, prefatory to that account, the writer states, that the citizens of the county, had, agreeably to previous notification, been addressed by the two opposing candidates for the Legislature;—Dr. Montgomery, a Whig; and Mr. Edward McCallum, a friend to the present administration. The objection I am about to urge, however, is,—not to the statement of this fact, but *to the manner in which the fact was stated.* Your correspondent observed, in substance, that, after Dr. Montgomery had addressed the people, *Mr. McCallum proceeded to rehearse his badly-memorized scraps, from loco foco papers, until his audience became very thin.* Now, Mr. Editor, your correspondent must permit me, though personally a stranger to him, to say, that, I think, he certainly penned that part of his communication, without much previous thought, or reflection. He did not stop, to ask himself, what impression, in reference to Mr. McCallum's character, his representation was naturally calculated to produce on the minds of those to whom Mr. McCallum was personally unknown; or whether the impression likely to be made, was such as might place Mr. McCallum in a *just* light, before the public. I certainly can have no wish to wound the sensibility, either of your correspondent, or of Dr. Montgomery; for, I understand, they are both, very zealous Whigs; and, being a Whig, of some zeal, myself, any *party bias* I may be supposed to have, *must be presumed to be in their favour:* but, surely, your correspondent cannot need to be informed, that nothing can be gained to the cause he wishes to promote, by publishing any thing, *unwarrantably*, having a tendency to *depreciate*, in public estimation, a man's *personal* character, *merely because he happens to be a Democrat.* I have recently been in Montgomery, where I spent a few days; and where I found the subject of the communication here alluded to, a topic of conversation; and I can assure your correspondent, that not a few of the *good Whigs* of that county felt not a little *grieved* by that part of his article which I have here pointed out. Several of them frankly declared, that, whatever opinion they entertained of Mr. McCallum's *political* sentiments, (and of these, nobody,—not even he himself could expect *Whigs to approve;*) it was *but justice* to him to say, that his speech exhibited nothing, that could, by any man of candour, be ascribed to a deficiency in talent; and, moreover, that he possesses a character, for *personal worth*, which gives him a *just title* to the *respect* of all his acquaintances.

I trust, your correspondent will not be offended at this necessary correction, of what I take to be his unintentional mistake, or error; and that he will regard this remonstrance, in the light in which it is certainly intended;—not as the "deceitful kiss of an enemy," but as the "faithful wound of a friend:" yet,—if he should feel aggrieved, and should intimate to you, his desire to ascertain, who has taken upon himself this correction,—which those more immediately and personally interested felt a delicacy in undertaking,—you are at perfect liberty to communicate to him, privately, the real name of the writer of this article, who, for the present, subscribes himself,

A WHIG OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

At a Convention of Whig delegates, met in Rockingham, on Tuesday of July Court week, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the House of Commons in the next Legislature, the following gentlemen were nominated, viz. GEORGE THOMAS and DUNCAN McLAURIN, Esqrs. and the following Resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the integrity, Patriotism and Sound political opinions of George Thomas and Duncan McLaurin Esqrs. our former Representatives in the House of Commons, and that we will give them our cordial support for re-election.

Resolved, That the course pursued in the Legislature by our faithful and efficient Senator, GEN. A. DOCKERY, meets with our hearty approbation, and that we will use all honorable means to promote his re-election.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"ANSON COUNTY, July 21.

"On Saturday last, I had the pleasure of hearing J. M. Morehead deliver one of his masterly speeches, which occupied four hours. He gave a full history of the corruption and extravagance of the Administration. He will certainly get the best vote that ever was given in Anson. The Vans appear very much discouraged. They still try to cram down the old worn out tale of selling poor honest white men and women for cost, but the people of Anson are too much enlightened to be gulled by such tales.—Several in this neighborhood have deserted the Van ranks and come over to the good cause of Harrison, but I hear of *none* deserting the Whig ranks."

IMPROMTU *on reading an article in the Observer, dated Marion, S. C.*

Hark! hear you not yon loud appeal for aid!
A traveller lost, bewildered and dismayed,
Roaming in paths obscure—no star, whose ray
Reflects its light o'er his benighted way,—
Involved in doubt and gloom—entreats for light,
Seeks some kind hand to lead his footsteps right:
O then, for him unfurl our Banner wide,
No more he'll doubt, with HARRISON to guide.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, July 20.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 4th, being just 14 days.

The news is quite important, particularly that from China.—There are evidently great apprehensions, and very justly founded, that all trade with foreigners will be cut off. On the part of the British, the war will be prosecuted with vigor. The Chinese had not, at the last dates, any knowledge of the force that would be brought against them.—The fleet to sail from England, and the declaration by the Ministers that Capt. Elliott would be sustained in his command, is decisive of her determination.

It is to be apprehended that the Government of the Celestial Empire will not be sufficiently discriminating, and that in their hostile feeling, they will prohibit all trade with "barbarians." Indeed the American merchants were apprehensive of this result. Should the trade with Canton be cut off, it can hardly be supposed that it will be renewed for a long time. A country that places so light a value on commerce will not be quick to resume these relations, which are broken up by hostile measures.

The Cotton market stands well in the face of an immense crop and great arrivals. The sales are large and at improving prices. This we look upon as the best feature for us.

There is no new feature in the Money Market. American securities stand almost the same, but a better feeling manifested.

The Chinese were busy in preparing fire-rafts for the purpose of destroying the British shipping. The Druid, of 44 guns, had joined the fleet. The American merchants at Canton, apprehensive of the consequences of the expedition, were upon the point of quitting that city; they had declined any further consignments, thus putting a total stop to the trade.

The Empress of China had died, and Pekin was in a state of the utmost confusion.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 3.

There has again been a large business done in American descriptions. The speculators have been the principal operators, the trade having only taken out their regular supplies. Yesterday and to-day much less has been doing, but the market closes steadily at an advance upon the lowest sales of the early part of last week of ¼d per lb. in the ordinary and fair qualities, and ⅛d in the good fair and good—Brazils, Egyptians, and Surats have been in more request, and prices have been fully supported. 5700 American have been forwarded into the country unsold during the last month. The imports of the week have been 56 563 bags. The sales for the same period, including 16.500 American taken on speculation, and 1280 American and 150 Surat for export, amount to 44.490 bags, viz:—

Prices—300 Sea Island Georgia, 13¾ a 18d; 30 stained do. 7 a 11d; 10.820 Upland Ditto, 4¼ a 7d; 10.670 Alabama and Mobile, 4¼ a 7; 18,400 New Orleans, 4¼ a 9; 420 Pernambu 8¼ a 9¼.

IMPORTS.

Up to this date, 1840.	bags 911,626
Same time, 1839.	685,869

STOCKS.

On this date, 1840.	bags 434 830
Same time, 1839.	529,830

SALES.

Total sales previous to this week, 1840.	bags 722 450
Total sales up this date, 1839.	602 410

"SHIPPED IN GOOD ORDER AND WELL CONDITIONED."

The following remnant of the early times, when women were willing to get married, and not ashamed to own it, is a letter accompanying a shipment of marriageable ladies, made from England to the colony in Virginia. It is dated,

LONDON, August 21, 1621.

"We send you a ship; one widow and eleven maids, for wives of the people of Virginia; there hath been especial care had in the choice of them, for there had not one of them been received but upon good commendations.

"In case they cannot be presently married, we desire that they may be put with several house-holders that have wives, until they can be provided with husbands. There are nearly fifty more that are shortly to come, and are sent by our Hon. Lord and Treasurer, the Earl of Southampton, and certain worthy gentlemen, who, taking into consideration that the plantation can never flourish till families be planted, and the respect of wives and children for their people on the soil, therefore having given this fair beginning; reimbursing of whose charges, it is ordered that every man that marries them, give one hundred and twenty pounds of best leaf tobacco for each of them.

"Though we desire that the marriage be free, according to nature, yet we would not have those maids deceived, and marry to servants; but only to such freemen and tenants as have means to maintain them. We pray you, therefore, be fathers of them in this business, not enforcing them to marry against their will."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Jonah Russ, of Bladen county, desires us to say, that his name was put on the list of Van Buren delegates from that county to the Raleigh Convention without his consent. He is a Whig.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

RENUNCIATIONS OF VAN BURENISM.—Twelve persons, the *entire Van Buren Committee of Vigilance* at Belmont, Ohio, have published a Card, giving up Van and going for Harrison. This is a proper Vigilance Committee.

22 persons at Northfield, Vermont.

14 persons at Colchester, Vermont.

148 in Franklin county, Ohio.

The Murfreesboro' Tenn. Telegraph contains a card from *thirty-five* citizens of Warren county, renouncing Van Burenism, and declaring their preference for Harrison and Tyler.

MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

At Bruce's Cross Roads, in Guilford County, on the 18th inst. numbering, says the Greensborough Patriot, 2000 persons. John A. Gilmer and Jas. T. Morehead, Esqrs. addressed the people with great power and effect.

At New Brunswick, New Jersey, five thousand people assembled to meet and do honor to the five whig members of Congress whose rights have been violated by the late House of Representatives.

At Fredericksburg, Va. 2000 persons.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

The Harrison Banner.—A beautiful and thrilling incident has just been related to us, by a gentleman from the interior of the State. There were two political meetings at Cadiz, in Harrison County, on the Fourth of July—one held by the Democratic Whigs, the other by the Van Buren Federalists. Upon the committee of arrangements of the latter, a citizen who had hitherto acted with the Administration party, and who was presumed to be still true to the ancient faith, had been appointed without being spoken to on the subject. The hour of meeting came, there was a very respectable assemblage of the inhabitants of the county, and the committee of arrangements made their appearance. Among them was the citizen alluded to. In his hand he carried a banner, with which, just as the meeting was fairly organized, he stepped forward into a conspicuous position, and there proceeding to unroll it, the eyes of the Locos were straining to catch the first glimpse of whatever inscription it might bear, and their mouths getting ready to give it as many cheers as their lungs could furnish. All was thus eager expectation, when, suddenly, it unfurled to the breeze, and on it were blazened, in distinct letters, those noble words of Levi Mallernee, "STRIKE MY NAME FROM THE NOTTINGHAM LIST! I CAN DO THAT WORK NO MORE!!"

The Locos were thunderstruck. The mercury of their political temperaments fell sixty degrees in two seconds. They began first to shiver in their shoes—then to cast rueful glances among each other—and next to look daggers at the banner-bearer. But before they had time to recover from their confusion, he began to address the meeting. He told them that he was no longer of them—that he had been repenting in sackcloth and ashes for past party sins—that the country was on the verge of ruin, and could be saved only by an immediate political regeneration—that old Tip was now its only hope, and that *he was a Harrison man*, from that time forth! He then called upon all present who valued the liberties of America, who were too independent and free-souled to stoop any longer beneath the pressure of federal power, and who felt it to be their duty to transmit to posterity the glorious legacy they had received from their fathers, to "come out from among the foul party," and range themselves under the *Harrison Banner.*

As soon as he had finished speaking, SIXTY MEN stepped forth; and placing himself at the head of this *band of regenerators*, the whole turned their backs upon their late political associates, and marched in solid column over to the Whig meeting, where they were received with open arms!

This is an incident worth telling. It's the way the West does things, and the East will find her a model worth following.

We believe most candidly, that we are authorized by the information which we have received from the different quarters of the State, to say to our friends that Georgia is safe for Harrison. According to our information—which is extensive and we believe trustworthy—the cause of Reform is constantly progressing—the changes in our favor are most auspicious and encouraging, and instead of any reaction or re-trocession in public opinion, the cause of truth and of the country is daily widening the circuit of its triumphs. The people are aroused; they seek light and truth; the means to arrive at which are now in their hands; and perceiving what is right, the honesty of the people is determined that right shall be done.—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

Direct Taxes.—The following toast was transmitted by the Hon. Nathaniel Jones, of New York, a friend and supporter of Martin Van Buren, and undoubtedly in his confidence, to an Administration celebration of the 4th July, at Goshen, N. Y., and was drank with entire approbation. "Straws," &c.

"A strict construction of the Constitution of the Union—an entire separation of the Government and its revenues from banks—DIRECT TAXATION FOR ORDINARY EXPENDITURES to insure an economical Administration—a system of universal education of youth to be maintained by the proceeds from sales of public domain—legislative protection to all—privileges to none."

The letter of Gen. Miller, which we published in our last, giving his opinion of Gen. Harrison, derives additional interest from the fact, that he is now Collector of the port of Salem, and has been and still is considered a supporter of the administration. It seems, however, he is not one of the ban dogs of the party, ready to bark at one of his old companions in arms, whenever the word is given from Washington.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN, JULY 11.

The organ of the Administration of yesterday contains a cut, representing *a log cabin blown up by the sub-Treasury.* The representation is the best illustration of this measure we have seen. It will, if continued long in force, blow up thousands of log cabins. It will drive the tenants of many now peaceable and happy log cabins forth into the world poor and pennyless. It will strip honest industry of its rewards, and beggar the noblest part of the American People, the humble but industrious occupants of log cabins.

A natural mistake.—During the exercises on the Fourth, at Roehester, while Chancellor Whittlesey was reading the Declaration of Independence, a Loco Foco came up. He evidently supposed that the Chancellor was the orator of the day, and listened with great uneasiness until the reader came to the recital of wrongs inflicted by the King of England, when he broke away in disgust, saying he would "stay no longer to hear that d—d *Whig doctrine.*"

Buffalo Com. Adv.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

The election in Louisiana being over, we now give the following statement, for the encouragement of *weak brethren*, and a token for those who "look before they leap."

In 1836, it will be recollected that Gen. Harrison received the votes of the following seven States, viz:

	Votes.	Majority.
Vermont,	7	6,951
New Jersey,	8	545
Delaware,	3	580
Maryland,	10	3,684
Ohio,	21	8,457
Indiana,	9	8,803
Kentucky,	15	3,662
Total,	73 votes, sure for Harrison in 1840.	

Elections held in the following seven States since the nomination of Harrison and Tyler, indicate that they will vote for that ticket by about the majorities named:

	Votes.	Majority.
Massachusetts,	14	8.000
New York,	42	15,000
Connecticut,	8	5,000
Rhode Island,	4	1,500
Virginia,	23	2,500
Michigan,	3	1,000
Louisiana,	5	2,000
Total,	99	
Add Harrison's capital in 1836	73	
	172	

Whole number of electoral votes 294—necessary to a choice 148. We have therefore 24 votes to spare from the above list. Should we lose more than that number, we will give 'the grand hailing sign of distress,' to the following respectable States, all considered good for "Tip and Ty:"

North Carolina,	15
Tennessee,	15
Illinois,	5
Pennsylvania,	30
	65

"A word to the wise," is sufficient.

New York Express.

CONTRAST! READ VOTERS OF NORTH CAROLINA!!

Lieut. Hooe,—a native of Virginia—was tried before a Naval Court Martial a short time since held in Florida and NEGROES were admitted as WITNESSES against him.—He protested—not only at the time, but subsequently appealed to the President—to MARTIN VAN BUREN, to disapprove the proceedings *on this very ground!*—What did he say!

"THE PRESIDENT FINDS NOTHING IN THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF LIEUT. HOOE WHICH REQUIRES HIS INTERFERENCE. M. V. B."

Now read the law approved by Gen. Harrison and say which is the man with "*Southern feelings.*"

CHAPTER 46—PAGE 311.

"An Act regulating the practice in the General Court and Court of Common Pleas, and for other purposes.

"SEC. 23. No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall be a witness, except in pleas of the United States against negroes, mulattoes, or Indians, or in civil pleas, where negroes, mulattoes, or Indians alone shall be parties.

"JESSE B. THOMAS,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"B. CHAMBERS,
"President of the Council.

"Approved, Sept. 17, 1807.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON."

NEW YORK, July 23.

The United States Treasury has become bankrupt quite speedily after the adjournment of Congress. Two drafts—one for $30,000 and one $10,000—drawn by the Navy agent, for Navy supplies in the Pacific, and accepted by J. K. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy, are now laying under *protest*, although we understand that the holder was willing to receive any funds the Secretary had. The Government drafts are protested in every direction. Two drafts, drawn by the Post Master General on the Post Master at New Orleans, were recently protested—and on their return to Washington, Mr. Kendall offered to renew them, by giving a draft on the East, but would pay neither damages, interest, or expenses.—There are now exhibited in Wall street, drafts drawn by A. Kendall, on Mr. Coddington, our Post Master here, for the paltry sum of five dollars. This shows a poverty never before known. If the department at Washington wont pay a bill of five dollars, without giving a draft, they had better shut up shop.—*Express.*

The Detroit Free Press contains the following attack upon the humble dwellings of the poor and industrious settlers of the West:—

"Log Cabins! What are they? Rendezvous for the *depraved and dissolute—nurseries of drunkenness, idleness and dishonesty.* Yes, sir, the very AVENUES AND VESTIBULES OF HELL."

This is the respect of Van Burenism for the abodes of the hardy Pioneers who have endured privation and hunger and hardship amidst the forest solitudes of the land, and whose strong arms and resolute hearts have made "the wilderness blossom as the rose."

THE ABOLITIONISTS AGAINST HARRISON!—For more evidence of this, see the following extract from the Cincinnati Philanthropist, an abolition paper:—

"Now, is any one so blind as not to see, that the bond of this union between the Whigs of the North and the South, is hostility to Abolition! "Death to Abolition," is as legibly engraved on the compact which binds them, as it was on that blade which the Southerner carried about with him as the symbol of his vengeful feeling towards the Abolitionists. We appeal to whig Abolitionists—Can you bear all this? You are sold—you are trampled on."

Again:

"The recent speech of Gen. Harrison at Columbus, and his late letter to some gentlemen of Kentucky, openly and emphatically endorsing his Vincennes and Cheviot speeches, as they respect Abolition, have fixed the conviction deep in our hearts, too strong to be shaken by any thing save an open recantation on the part of the leaders of the Whig party, that the country will be no gainer by its success."

But the last is the important sentence. Here a preference is avowed for Van. "BETTER (say they) LET THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION CONTINUE," corrupt as it may be. Better endure its prodigality and misrule, than elect Gen. Harrison, who at the same time that he will reform the Government, will preserve the institutions of the South.

"Better, let the present Administration continue with all its rottenness, and its undisguised, reckless, sweeping outrages against human rights; for so shall reaction the sooner take place, and the American people the sooner be aroused to resist that despotism which is even now coming upon them like an armed man."

THE NEGRO WITNESSES AGAIN!

Our Loco Foco friends are trying hard to defend and excuse Mr. Van Buren for his anti-Southern feeling as manifested to Lieut. Hooe. "The President," say they, "has no control over the laws of the land, and if the laws recognize no distinction between black witnesses and white witnesses, how could the President set aside a verdict because it was founded on Negro Testimony." Softly there, gentlemen—Do you know that the President has entire control over the decision of a Court Martial? Do you not remember that when Lieut. Randolph was *acquitted* by the Court Martial which tried him, *Gen. Jackson would not be bound by the decision, but deprived Mr. Randolph of his commission in spite of the verdict of acquittal.* Now, we should suppose, that if the President can interfere to *convict* a man who has been *acquitted* by a Court Martial, that he would be justified in setting aside a verdict of condemnation against a white man, which was founded on Negro Testimony.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

NEGRO TESTIMONY.—A writer in the Raleigh Register says of Mr. Van Buren's decision in the case of Lieut. Hooe,—

"A case precisely similar occurred during the administration of Gen. Jackson. A Cadet at West Point, N. Y. (a free State, where negro evidence is admissible by law,) was for some offence brought before a Court Martial, and upon the evidence of a *free negro*, (one of Van Buren's voters) found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed. The case was carried before Gen. Jackson; and did he see nothing which required his interference? He did, and indignantly and instantly annulled the decision, and restored the Cadet to his rank and standing. Gen. Jackson was, *at least*, a Southern man, and would not, could not degrade a white man, and an American, by making a free negro's honor and evidence equal to his own."

The Louisville Journal of the 8th instant says, "The Louisville Legion, on their late return from Cincinnati, called at North Bend to pay their respects to General Harrison. Major K. Marshall thus addressed the General in behalf of the Legion:

GEN. HARRISON: The members of the Louisville Legion, who are now before you, are returning home from the camp which was formed in the vicinity of Cincinnati. We have called at your residence to pay to a veteran soldier the homage of our profound respect.

The position you occupy before the American people makes no difference in our feelings towards you. We are here of all politics and on proper occasions express our individual opinions with the candor of freemen. Party spirit cannot blind us to the merits of a patriot whose best days have been devoted to the service of his country. The fame of her sons is the brightest jewel of the Republic.—The citizen soldier and the patriot will guard that fame as a part of the property of his country.

Permit me, sir, as the Representative of the Louisville Legion, to renew to you the assurance of our perfect respect, and of our hearty wishes for your continued prosperity and happiness.

To which address General Harrison replied as follows:

Gentlemen of the Louisville Legion—I have heard the speech of your Major, in which he assures me that your object in stopping at North Bend is to pay me your respects. This is not the first manifestation of regard I have received from you. I have heretofore been twice invited by the military of Louisville to visit them at their beautiful city, and I regret that circumstances prevented my acceptance of these invitations. On another occasion no circumstances within my control shall forbid my joining them. Gentlemen, there was one portion of your Major's speech that has touched my heart. He assures me that in your corps, though all under the same military banner, there is a diversity of political opinion, and yet that this compliment to me proceeds from the estimate placed by all upon my services to our country. For this mark of personal respect permit me, gentlemen, to tender you my sincere thanks.

New Cotton.—The New Orleans *Bulletin* of the 14th inst. says: A bale of *new* Cotton was received in this city on Saturday the 11th inst., and shipped on board the American packet ship Vicksburg, for Liverpool, which cleared yesterday for sea. This shows how early the crops are in this quarter. The first new bale came to hand last year on the 5th of August, and in 1838 on the 21st of August.

We learn from an officer of the army who has been for some time stationed in the West, that several years ago General Harrison paid out of his own private resources all the expenses of educating *thirty orphans*, the children of soldiers who had served under him. This splendid instance of Harrison's well known liberality we have never seen mentioned in print. Our informant's statement however we entirely rely upon, but forbear at his own request to publish his name, as he does not wish to be troubled with a citation before a Court Martial, as were Major Lendrum and Captain Dusenberry, recently in Baltimore, on suspicion of doubting the immaculate nature of the present federal executive.

Philadelphia Nat. Gazette.

THE TREASURY-FED DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Moncure, in his speech at Stafford Court, expatiated very much at large on what he was pleased to call *Democracy*, and the *Democratic* party—insisting that the opponents of the Administration were Federalists, and his own party the true Simon-Pures of Democracy. Mr. Newton, in reply, whilst he expressed great respect for genuine Democracy, said that the gentleman's remarks called to mind an anecdote that he had heard of an old Dutch Farmer and his son. The boy said to the old man—"Father, if I should call that cow's tail a leg, how many legs would she have?" "Why, five to be sure, you blockhead, why do you ask such a simple question?" The boy replied, "No, it wouldn't, father, for my calling the cow's tail a leg, would'nt make it a leg, would it?"—(great sensation.)

"Now," said Mr. Newton, "there is about as much resemblance between the gentleman's Treasury-fed Democrats and the genuine Democracy, as there is between the cow's tail and her leg. The gentleman's Democrats do not support the body politic, but like the cows's tail, are dependants and hangers-on upon it"—(immense applause:)

Mr Newton continued—"The gentleman's Democracy resembles the cow's tail in another particular,—it is growing downwards."

Upon this, the cheering became so great, as to prevent his progress for some time.

This is a sign of feeling of the genuine Democracy of Stafford.—*Fred. Arena.*

INDIAN MURDERS.—A party of Dragoons were fired on by Indians near Pilatka, and two of them killed.

SWARTWOUT.—It seems by the following letter, that Levis, the absconding Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, has been arrested in Paris, and is to be brought back. The inquiry naturally and forcibly suggests itself, Why has not Swartwout been sent for by the government? If a simple corporation can arrest a fugitive in France, surely the United States can do the same. It looks more and more like being afraid to bring him back, lest he should tell tales:—

Extract from a letter dated

LONDON, June 30.

"When I left Paris, there was a Mr. Newell, a director of the Schuylkill Bank, there, who had just arrived from America, and had already secured Levis, the cashier, and would shortly sail with him for home."

Nine negroes, the property of the Hon. Henry Middleton, of South Carolina, were killed by one flash of lightning on the 17th inst. Five others were stunned, but recovered.

The Siamese Twins are settled on a farm in Wilkes county, North Carolina, near Trapp Hill. They are said to be pleased with the operations of a farm, and are as happy as lords.

The Florida War.—Mr. Adams lately declared his belief, in the House of Representatives, that the President had it in his power, with an appropriation not exceeding $75,000 to close the Florida war to-morrow—and that the President had possessed that power every day and year since the war had first broken out!

A diner-out in a certain gay city in the land of cakes, had a recess of a couple of days in one week from his gastronomic labours. "Do you know," said he to a friend, "that I went to bed sober two nights last week, and felt very little the worse for it!"

A Fact.—The Chicago Democrat says:—"People are much more liberal with their advice to editors than with their money."

Editors, to be even with them, are much more willing to take their money than their advice.—*Ledger.*

"Is not Mr. Calhoun a man of truth?" *Globe.*

If he is, *you* are not; for you said three or four years ago that he *never spoke the truth when falsehood would serve his turn.* *Prentice.*

Of what under the sun was Montgomery and Hawkins thinking, when they spoke of CONVICTED CRIMINALS as "*respectable*" and "*good*" men? Were they thinking of *themselves?* Respectable and good sheep-stealers! Respectable and good congress-men! Manifesting the most *touching* sympathy for each other, and "playing to each other's hands!"—*Greensborough Patriot.*

WASHINGTON CITY, 30th June, 1840.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, which is to assemble on the third Monday of November next:

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the declaration announced by me, when I submitted to the Senate of the United States certain Resolutions passed by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina at its last session, in relation to certain measures of the General Government, I tender to you my resignation for the residue of the term for which I was elected to the Senate of the United States; to take effect from and after the meeting of the next General Assembly.

The reasons which influenced me in coming to this determination, were so fully made known by me in the remarks which I made at the time, when the Resolutions were presented to the Senate of the United States, that I will not again recapitulate them, more than by briefly alluding to a few of the leading considerations which induced me to postpone tendering my resignation until the present period.

I did not believe, after giving to the Resolutions the most mature deliberation, that they were to be regarded as Resolutions of Instruction; or that those who passed them intended to recognise in them that cardinal principle in the Republican Creed. This conclusion was forced on me, not merely from the absence of any assertion of the principle of instruction in the Resolutions themselves, but by the distinct rejection, by the majority who passed them, of an amendment offered in both Houses of the General Assembly, proposing to make them Resolutions of Instruction. The assertion of this principle in the Resolutions themselves, has been the universal practice among those who acknowledge the right of instruction; not only in our own Legislature, but in the Legislatures of other States of the Confederacy, whenever they have deemed it their duty to resort to the exercise of this great right. The practice is founded on the obvious principle, that when the Legislature, by resolutions of instruction, command their will to be done, touching public measures, all further responsibility is removed from the Senator, and the vote which he gives is the vote of the Legislature.

Acting, therefore, upon the principle that when a Senator is elected by the Legislature of a State, he is responsible to the people of that State, until the Legislature representing them chooses, by Resolutions of Instruction, to take from him that responsibility, and perceiving as well from the language of the Resolutions themselves, as from the proceedings which took place on them when under consideration, that such was not the intention of the Legislature, I did not consider that I was bound either to obey or resign.

In deliberating on the course which it was my duty to pursue, I anxiously sought to adopt that which, in my judgment, was best calculated to preserve the rights of the people of the State. If the Resolutions had asserted the Right of Instruction, then there would have been no option, but prompt obedience or resignation. This, however, not being the case, either would have been alike violative of the rights of the People of the State, with which I had been entrusted, and subversive of the Right of Instruction.

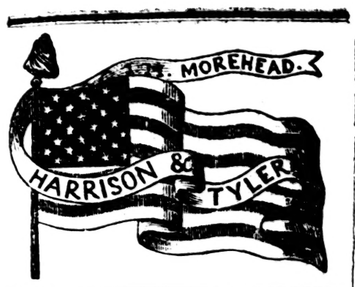
In thus tendering my resignation, I feel it my duty to state that it is not prompted by a belief that the Resolutions passed by the late General Assembly imposed on me any such obligation, but from an anxious desire to submit my public course to the decision of the people of the State; which would have been done at an earlier period, if an election had sooner intervened.

I avail myself of this occasion to declare, explicitly, my belief in the right of a Legislature of a State to instruct their Senators, and of the corresponding duty which it imposes on them to yield obedience or to return the political power which has been entrusted to them to those from whom they derived it.

I cannot conclude this communication without expressing to the General Assembly, and through them to the people of the State, my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments, for the distinguished honors which they have at different times conferred on me, and the lively gratitude with which their manifestations of public confidence will be ever cherished by me.

It would be presumptuous in me to claim exemption from error, in acting on the many important questions which have been before Congress, since I have occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States. I have, however, the consolation to know that whatever errors I may have committed, my motives have been disinterested, and that my public course has been dictated by an anxious desire to promote the happiness of our common country, and to perpetuate its free institutions.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
BEDFORD BROWN.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

DISASTROUS.—The following letter contains the only account received here, of an unfortunate accident, (*or monstrous outrage.*) on the Wilmington Boats, which has excited deep regret here:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

"WILMINGTON, July 26.

"*E. J. Hale, Esq.—Dear Sir:* I regret to inform you of a sad disaster which has befallen the stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company in the loss of the finest boat on the line. The steam boat North Carolina, which left here last evening for Charleston, was run into about midnight last night by the steam boat Governor Dudley, coming from Charleston. The collision took place off Georgetown light. The North Carolina is a perfect wreck, having filled with water in about twenty minutes, and when she was left was bottom up. She had on board an unusual number of passengers for the season, say about twenty-five, many of whom were members of Congress on their way South; among them, Hubbard from Alabama, lady and child; Lewis and Dillett from ditto; Dawson, Warren and Nesbit, from Georgia, and Chinn from Louisiana. Although the loss will be severe on the Company, it is nevertheless gratifying to state, that not a life was lost. The passengers were taken off by the Dudley, and arrived here this afternoon. The baggage and mail are lost, and with them a large amount of *Gold*.

"The passengers again started this evening in the steam boat Vanderbilt. The North Carolina had just got back from New York, after having undergone a thorough repair."

P. S. We learn that a *small part* of the baggage and *some* of the mails were saved. No formal examination into the causes of the disaster had been made up to the date of our letters.

THE ELECTIONS.—The Raleigh Standard of the 15th, published a statement of the time of holding the elections, which was exceedingly erroneous, and was acknowledged to be so in the Standard of the 22d, but without specifying the inaccuracies; and the Carolinian of the 25th, (three days after the Standard acknowledged its error,) published the erroneous statement. It is there incorrectly said that the election takes place *on Thursday next* (to-morrow) in the counties of Bladen, Camden, Chowan, Granville, Randolph, Rowan, Wilkes, Yancey; and on *Thursday week* in the counties of Chatham, Duplin, Perquimons, Stokes and Surry. This is all wrong. The election takes place on *to-morrow* in Edgecombe, Pitt, Washington, Beaufort, and Hyde; on Friday, the 31st, in Granville; and on *to-morrow week*, the 6th Aug. in Columbus, Craven, Jones, Greene, Lenoir, Carteret, Johnston, Wayne, Halifax, Bertie, Northampton, Martin, Franklin, Warren and Nash. In the balance of the State on the 13th of Aug. (except Sampson, on the 14th.)

☞ *We beg our friends in the different counties to give us the earliest possible information as to the result, by mail or otherwise.*

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—In the 1st District, White (Whig) is elected by a majority of 2045 votes over Leonard, (Tory.) White's majority last election 919.

In the 2d District, Dawson (Van) is elected by 13 votes over Morgan (Whig.) who contests the election on the ground that 30 minors voted at East Feliciana. Dawson's majority in the District last year for Governor 719.

In the 3d District, it is yet doubtful who is elected. The latest date we have is of the 18th from N. Orleans, on which day the Courier (a Tory paper) said—

"We understand that a gentleman who arrived in town this morning, reports that Mr. Winn has been elected to Congress by a majority of 11 or 12 votes."

Winn is a Federal Tory; if elected the Whigs will have but one out of three members from Louisiana. But they have a majority of upwards of 2,000 votes, out of about 15,000 *in the whole State*. So that THE STATE IS SAFE FOR HARRISON.—How the Carolinian can claim the State for Van Buren, in the teeth of a majority against him of 2000 votes, is wonderful. The Carolinian is careful to give no statement of the polls.

Van Buren's majority in Louisiana in 1836 was 270.

WHIG CONVENTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Tippecanoe Club of Raleigh has passed the following resolutions:—

That we earnestly recommend to our Whig fellow citizens of North Carolina to meet in convention in this city, on the 5th day of October next, to consult together, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient to aid the election of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON and JOHN TYLER.

That it be recommended to the citizens of the distant counties, if they cannot all come, to meet and appoint as many delegates as will come, to represent them, and that the people of the adjoining counties be requested to come and represent themselves.

The day fixed is the anniversary of the Battle of the Thames. We hope that thousands of Whigs will be there.

MR. OGLE'S SPEECH.—We refer our readers to an extract, on the first page, of one of the most remarkable speeches we have ever read—further extracts from which we propose to insert as we may have room.

It is an exposure, from the official documents and vouchers, of the expenditures on and about the President's House. Let us remark, in the first place, that Nine Members of Congress, Messrs. Clarke, Cooper, Mitchell, Simonton, Ridgeway, Goode, Stanly, Allen, and Naylor, have published certificates that they have carefully compared the vouchers with Mr. Ogle's speech, and find them to be correctly copied.

The reader will see, in the course of the speech, that the sum of $8,499 68 of the people's money, have been expended for Foreign Carpets and oil cloth alone, since Mr. Van Buren came into office; and $11,191 32 for his Table Furniture, that is, Gold and Silver plate, glass and china. $100 for artificial flowers to decorate his Dinner table. $3,300 dollars for three chandeliers, and $3,875 35 for curtains, all for one room, besides many thousands more for other furniture for the same room. $5,800 for 12 Looking Glasses.

These are enormous sums; but it appears that Mr. Van Buren is also careful about little matters. The people give him a salary of $25,000 a year, and yet he actually obliges them to pay for manure for his garden; for rose bushes; for making and mending his sheets; for hemming his dish cloths, milk strainers, and aprons; for grinding his knives; for a churn, with strainer and skimmer; and even a bill of 25 cents for two gimlets, paid out of the public Treasury! The Van Buren party may say that these are small matters; and so they are. But when the tax paying people are called on to pay for such small matters, for the benefit of an officer to whom they are paying besides a salary of $25,000 a year, they will be apt to think that Mr. Van Buren himself is a *small* man.

We shall continue our extracts, and invite public attention to them.

Van Buren, in favor of punishing men for poverty.—It is the favorite course of argument of the Federal Tories, that the law approved by Gen. Harrison, for hiring a criminal out of jail, was a law to punish poor white men for their poverty. They say, if a man was able to pay his fine and costs, he was not to be punished. They appear to forget, that the fine and costs were, themselves, the only punishment the law intended to inflict. But if a man would not, or could not, pay these, was it more humane to let him rot in jail, or to hire him out, until he paid the fine and costs. But let us bring their arguments to bear against themselves.

By the 28th and 29th sections of Poinsett's Army Bill, if a poor militia-man "FAILED TO OBEY THE ORDERS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES," he was to be fined, whether sick or well; no excuse was provided for; and the Marshal was to collect the fine, by distress, within six days; and if the poor fellow had no goods to sell to pay the fine, "HE SHALL BE ADJUDGED TO SUFFER IMPRISONMENT," at the rate of one month's imprisonment for every five dollars of fine! What do poor men think of this! Is this punishing a man for his poverty! or is it punishing him for failing to *obey the orders of the President?* The President has no right to order a militia-man, in time of peace, and Mr. Morehead very correctly said in his speech here, that if he were Governor of North Carolina, he would not allow the President's unlawful *orders* to be obeyed.

LOOK OUT!—The Standard cautions its friends against being duped by pamphlets, issued just before the election. This is pretty conclusive evidence that the Standard is concocting some piece of rascality of that sort; for it is the common practice of the party to let off, in advance, a volley of denunciations against the very thing they intend doing themselves. Look out, Whigs!

P. S. We learn from the Raleigh Register that a handbill has already been issued from the Standard office, full of *Lies* and *misrepresentations* against the Editor of the Register, who is a candidate for the Commons, and containing a charge against Gen. Harrison of having at the age of 52, seduced a young girl! This is done by the same party which, in 1824, made the charges against Gen. Jackson of stealing his neighbor's wife. Loring was then opposed to Jackson and so was Saunders, and Strange, and many of the present revilers of Harrison. Gov. Branch said in a speech in our Legislature, in 1834, "that Gen. Saunders in his public addresses to the people of his district, went so far, as I am informed and believe, as to superadd to his other charges against the General (Jackson) that of moral turpitude manifested in the abduction of his neighbor's wife. *He professed to know him well, having lived in his immediate neighborhood.*" Gen. Saunders has never dared to dispute Gov. Branch's statement.

Such slanders helped Gen. Jackson, and they will help Harrison. Honest people will be disgusted at such attempts to injure a man whose character has been vouched for by the many evidences of the people's respect which he has so often received, especially in his own State, and from his own neighbors.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, jr. to be Attorney of the United States for the District of North Carolina.

HENRY L. PINCKNEY, Collector of the Customs at Charleston, S. C. vice Henry Deas, who declines the appointment.

MARLON DICKERSON, to be United States Judge for the District of New Jersey, in the place of William Rossell, deceased.

Of all the extraordinary appointments ever made in this country, that of Mr. Haywood, above, is the most remarkable. A petty office, with a salary of $200, and perhaps twice as much more of fees, to be offered to the rich, and proud, and talented, and ambitious leader and wire worker of the party in North Carolina! Why, it was said that he was exceedingly indignant when the President appointed him Charge' de Affairs to Belgium, with a salary of $4,500, and outfit of $4,500, and a residence at one of the most delightful Courts in Europe. How must his pride be mortified, therefore, at such an indignity as the present. Surely Mr. Van Buren could not *mean* to insult Mr. Haywood, but we mistake the man if he does not *feel* this as a gross indignity, whatever he may *say*.

The history of this office of Attorney is a little curious. On the 1st of Aug. last, just a year ago, the Globe announced that the President had bestowed it on H. L. Holmes, Esq. the Editor of the North Carolinian. The Senate confirmed the appointment, last winter. Soon afterwards, Mr. Holmes resigned, and the appointment was given by the President and Senate, to Jas. B. Shepard, Esq. of Raleigh. And now, without any intimation of Mr. Shepard's resignation or removal, it is conferred on Mr. Haywood. There is a good deal of curiosity to know what this means. We *guess*, that the appointment is only given to Mr. Haywood, *in trust*, till after the election, then to be bestowed on some disappointed candidate, who, being rejected by the people, must be paid for his *sufferings* in the cause.

PROSCRIPTION.—The New York papers contain a correspondence respecting the dismissal of a mechanic from the navy yard at New York. The first letter is from Com. J. Renshaw, Commandant of the yard, to John Dean, informing him that by order of the Secretary of the Navy, he was "no longer to be considered Master Painter of the yard." The next is from Mr. Dean to the Secretary, "requesting to know if any reports have been made against him, or the cause which has led to his removal." To this the Secretary replies, that "the department does not deem it necessary to give any reasons for selecting an officer or mechanic for a naval station." And so the poor fellow is dismissed, without even the consolation of knowing whether or not his character has been assailed. The Secretary has done what he could to destroy his character; and to deprive him of the chance of procuring employment to keep him and his family from starving. The very act of dismissal is to cast suspicion upon his integrity and capacity, and to destroy his prospects in life. It is a detestable practice of the spoils party.

CHEERING FROM VIRGINIA.—The Parkersburg Gazette, (Wood County, Va.) a neutral paper, has come out for Harrison and Reform. It contains a card from seven members of the Van Buren Committee of Vigilance of that county, *signing off*, declaring their inability any longer to give their support to the present Administration.

CONGRESS adjourned on Tuesday the 21st inst.

The following remarkable section was incorporated in the Army appropriation Bill on the last day of the Session, by a vote of 102 to 76:—

"*And be it further enacted*, That in case of a deficiency of receipts of revenue from customs or lands, or other sources, or of a failure on the part of the late deposite banks, or of the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, to pay the debts due from them, or to become due in the course of the present year, or if from any other cause the means of the Treasury shall not be sufficient to meet all the appropriations made by Congress, the President of the United States shall be authorized to postpone the expenditures under the following heads of appropriation in this act, viz: For barracks, quarters, and storehouses, &c.; for the national armories; for armament fortifications; for the current expenses of the ordnance service; for ordnance stores and supplies; for arsenals; for repairs and improvements at the Springfield armory; for repairs and improvements at the Harper's Ferry armory; for the purchase of saltpetre and brimstone; for continuing the barracks, quarters, &c. at Fort Leavenworth, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Smith, at Plattsburgh, and at Fort Jesup, or such and so many of them, or such proportions of each, as in his judgment, after a careful examination, and inquiry, the condition of the Treasury shall demand; such postponements to be merely temporary, or until the close of the next session of Congress, as the Treasury will warrant.

A similar provision was incorporated in the Fortification and Navy Bills.

On these sections an animated debate arose, in which Messrs. Wise, Cooper of Penn. Grinnell, Evans, W. Thompson, and others, vehemently opposed the giving of such a dangerous discretionary power to the President—a power to set aside, or carry into effect, as he might choose, the laws of Congress. They would rather strike out the appropriations entirely. They argued that it was grossly deceptive to put the matter upon the contingency of the Banks failing to pay, when it was well known, that whether they paid or not, the Treasury was empty; and it was base to insinuate that the U. S. Bank might fail to pay its bond, when the fact was known, (but carefully concealed by the Administration.) that the Bank had actually advanced the government $400,000 on its bond, which is not due till Sept. next.

When this bill was before the Senate Mr. Strange moved to insert an appropriation of $5,000 for the purchase of a lot adjoining the arsenal at Fayetteville.

Mr. S. said, so far as appropriations were concerned, it would seem that North Carolina was scarcely known to the Union. On this motion he should demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. ALLEN said the State of North Carolina had been very modest in asking any thing; that it was a State renowned for extreme modesty and inflexible political integrity, and it was, therefore, with the greatest reluctance he found himself compelled to vote against the Senator's motion.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, when there appeared for it 16, against it 16; so the motion was lost.

The bill to depose the Whig Mayor of Washington, who had been elected by the people, was lost in the Senate for want of time.

The session lasted 7 months and 18 days; 102 acts and 6 Resolutions were passed. Of the acts, 55 were simple acts for the relief of private individuals, and about 40 others are equally important; 8 are appropriation acts. And the following are the only other acts which possess any general interest:—

An act additional to the act on the subject of Treasury notes.

An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Mexican Republic.

An act to provide for the expenses of making an exploration and survey of that part of the North-eastern boundary line of the United States which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British provinces.

An act Supplemental to the act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, approved June 22, 1838.

An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue.

What a beggarly account!

THE SESSION OF CONGRESS ENDED.

Yesterday, at 2 o'clock, both Houses of Congress adjourned, to meet again on the first Monday in December next.

Very little business was done yesterday, the most of the four hours' sitting being consumed in vain attempts to remove obstacles to the transaction of business, interposed by the joint and other rules.

No bill was passed to raise money, asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury, to meet a deficiency of revenue; but, *in lieu of it*, a provision has been incorporated in one of the Appropriation bills to authorize the President of the United States to execute or not, at his pleasure, certain of the appropriations actually made by Congress. To the power over the public money given to the Executive by the sub-Treasury bill, is now superadded that of dispensing with the laws at his pleasure. Such a *practice* has, it is true, already crept into the Government: but it is an abuse, and the legalizing of it is at once a spear and a shield to the Executive, enabling him to expend the appropriations where the expenditure will most promote his re-election, and protecting him from responsibility for this misuse of his power.

No act has passed for continuing banking powers to the BANKS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

No bill whatever has passed at this Session for the benefit or behoof of the TERRITORIES of the United States. This batch of bills had been reached yesterday in the House of Representatives: for a time there was hope that at least such of them as were not objected to might pass in time to become laws. But the House had determined, by a vote on the preceding evening, that the Speaker should adjourn the House at two o'clock; and the Session expired *in the midst of the calling of the yeas and nays* upon a question arising out of one of those bills.

National Intelligencer.

A GROSS LIBEL.—The Carolinian says that the Whigs in Congress voted against suspending the rules to enable Mr. Chapman "to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill prohibiting negro testimony in future." Mr. Chapman did not propose to offer any such resolution. He proposed one to forbid the enlistment of negroes, and another requiring the Judiciary committee to report who are legal witnesses under the existing laws, and "further to report who shall hereafter be examined as witnesses," but not a word about excluding negro testimony.

When President WASHINGTON was about voluntarily to vacate the Presidential Chair, the House of Representatives, on the 15th of Dec. 1796, adopted an address, expressive of the gratitude and admiration of the country for his services, his virtues, and his talents. This address was passed, 67 votes to 12,—JAMES MADISON being among the yeas, and ANDREW JACKSON among the Nays. This fact, says a writer in the National Intelligencer, may be found in the 2d vol. of the House Journal of 1796, pages 617, 619.

The writer well remarks, that if Gen. Jackson did not think WASHINGTON worthy of the thanks of his country, it is not surprising that he should speak sneeringly of Gen. Harrison.

Mr. S. W. Cole, of Anson county, has published a communication in the last Carolinian, denying the truth of the statements of an Anson correspondent of the Observer. He asks us to copy it. This is a modest request, to come to us through a paper which denies its political opponents access to its columns, even for an advertisement. But this should not weigh with us. The matter has become a question of veracity; and Mr. Cole must excuse us for confiding in our correspondent's statement, and for declining to admit into our columns a controversy between private individuals on such a matter.

SELLING POOR WHITE MEN.—There is scarcely a State in the Union which is without a law to sell white men for vagrancy, or crimes. We have published the law of North Carolina to sell and whip vagrants,—a law which authorizes the sale and whipping of a man or woman who may lead an idle life, without having any visible means of support.—Now in our humble opinion this is rather less worthy of punishment than the crimes of hog stealing and such like. Messrs. Montgomery, Hawkins, Fisher, Strange, Brown, McKay, Conner, Shepard, Hill, and Bynum, have all been members of the Legislature of North Carolina, and yet not one of them ever cared a button about *this* law to sell "respectable and good neighbor men and women," which has existed since 1784, until they found that Van Buren's sinking condition required a base demagogical appeal to all "respectable and good" *rogues and vagrants*, and then they all at once are inspired with the greatest horror of such a law. They had seen it in existence here, and white men actually sold under it, without one effort to repeal it; they were willing that a white man in North Carolina might be sold, and degraded to the level of our slaves, but they are shocked that a man in Indiana might be sold, or hired, (though it is not pretended that any one ever was sold in that State,) and put on the footing, (not of slaves, for there are none there,) but of *apprentices!* Surely no man, who is not willing to acknowledge himself a *vagrant* or a *rogue*, will suffer himself to be imposed on by such a deceitful appeal to the sympathies of rogues and vagrants. When a man is asked to oppose Gen. Harrison on such grounds, it is an insinuation that *he* is a *vagrant* or a *rogue*, and all *honest men* should resent it accordingly.

But our only object was, to state, that in the District of Columbia, the same law is in force, and though the Administration has full authority to make and repeal all laws there, neither Mr. Van Buren nor any of his friends has ever proposed to repeal the law. Mr. Van Buren therefore, and his party, have sanctioned the selling white men and women. In Georgia, a similar law was passed as early as 1788, providing for the sale and whipping of vagrants. In Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, Michigan, and doubtless nearly all the other States, the same law exists, supported by all parties, though seldom enforced, and never enforced in Indiana, where it was passed by the Legislature, and approved by Gov. Harrison.

THE NEGRO WITNESSES.—In a *foggy* article in the last Carolinian, the Editor endeavors to exonerate the President from blame in relation to the reception of Negro Witnesses against White men. The Carolinian says,—

"The President was then appealed to, who referred to the Attorney General, whose opinion was that the question as to the *legality* of the testimony of the black witnesses did *not* arise, because the points on which the defendant was convicted, were proven by *white men exclusively*, although under other specifications, black witnesses did prove the same. The President, therefore, did not reverse the judgment—*not* because he *approved* of examining blacks against whites, *for that question did not arise*, but because there was no other ground urged. The Southerner, therefore, has no cause for alarm; the charge against the President is *false, he did not approve or sanction* the examination of *black* against *white* men."

Here is an assertion that the points on which Hooe was convicted "were proven by *white men exclusively*." Now see what the U. S. District Attorney says,—

"They [the negroes] were examined on the fourth specification of the first and third charges, and on no other specification of either of those charges. The accused was found guilty of those specifications to some extent, but there was other evidence under those specifications *as full and particular* as that of the two colored witnesses."

Now we humbly conceive that the District Attorney disproves the Carolinian's assertion, that "the points on which the defendant was convicted, were proven by *white men exclusively*."

How can it be said that the question as to negro witnesses *did not arise*, when Lieut. Hooe appealed to the President particularly *on that very question?*

How can it be said, that the President did not *approve* or *sanction* black testimony against white men, when his Secretary of the Navy "*approved*" the whole proceedings, and Mr. Van Buren *himself* wrote on the back of them,—

"*The President finds* NOTHING *in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe* WHICH REQUIRES HIS INTERFERENCE."

In the case of Com. Elliott he set aside a part of the sentence of the Court, not because there was any thing wrong in its proceedings, or its judgment, but, we verily believe, because Elliott is a brawling Van Buren man. In the case of Lieut. Hooe he "saw NOTHING requiring his interference," though his attention was specially called to the DECISION of the Court, that negro testimony was good against a white man.

The North Carolinian's case of "UNPARALLELED RASCALITY," is no longer without a parallel. The Raleigh Standard of Wednesday last has actually brought forward the same FORGED document, *Editorially*, as a "Trick of Whiggery." Notwithstanding the Standard has seen the evidence that this was a FORGERY, perpetrated by a Van Buren man, and printed at a Van Buren office, yet it is so lost to every feeling of *common honesty*, as to put it forward again, to give it a further circulation, in the hope that it may operate upon the minds of many who will never see the evidence of its being a FORGERY. Even the Carolinian published ample evidence that it was a FORGERY, but professed to have *doubts*, and promised to inquire further, and let its readers know. But for two weeks past, it has been as silent as the grave, and we fear that its readers will never know any thing more about it, from that quarter. We were about to collect the evidence of the FORGERY, but find it already prepared in the Mobile Chronicle, whose appropriate remarks upon a similar attempt to pass off the FORGERY in that city as genuine, we adopt, as applicable to the Standard and Carolinian:—

From the Mobile Chronicle.

LOCO FOCO PERFIDY AND DESPERATION.

The "Secret Whig Circular."—A Base Forgery. In our paper of Thursday we stated that at a loco-foco meeting on the Monday evening previous, Dr. Percy Walker read what purported to be, a "*Secret Whig Circular*," which was represented as a *genuine* Whig document, and as exhibiting the designs, doctrines and practices of the Whig party. We were satisfied from what we heard, that said document was the one issued on the 19th May from Columbus, Ohio: and which had, weeks since, been declared and *proved*, A BASE FORGERY. We therefore called on the Doctor or any of his party to publish the document in their organ in this City, and the call is, unexpectedly to us, we admit, complied with! The document appears in the Register of Friday, and is as follows:

"CIRCULAR:—PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL."

"The times call for decided and energetic action. The crisis has arrived when we *must* have relief. No half way measures will answer our purpose now.

The Vandals must be driven from the capitol at *all* hazards. The end to be accomplished will justify the resort to ANY means within our power.

Union and concert of action are essential to the success of the Democratic Harrison cause. We cannot rely upon reason and argument to convince the great mass of the people of their political errors; but they must be reached through their sufferings. And more especially is this the case with the Germans. Accustomed in their own country to look to the Government as the dispenser of good and evil—of prosperity and adversity, we must charge home unceasing upon the administration, all the embarrassments and pecuniary difficulties of the country—the fall in the price of produce, and proclaim continually that, as soon as Gen. Harrison is elected, all will be prosperous—trade flourishing—commerce reviving—high prices for wheat—and this numerous *but ignorant class*, will be induced to aid in putting down the administration from their cupidity if nothing else.

The next class upon which we can operate is *Journeyman Mechanics and laboring men.* Fortunately for us, *our party possess the power of making money scarce*, and the means of giving employment or withholding it. The capital and the command of the business of the country is in our hands. This *power alone*, if judiciously used, will give us Ohio, and secure the election of Gen. Harrison. *The Journeyman Mechanic* from the nature of his employment, *possesses but little independence of mind*, ☞ *and rather than lose his situation* will generally conform to the wishes of his employers in political matters. ☜ This course has hitherto been successfully employed in other parts of the country, and if commenced soon in this State, and cautiously persevered in until the election, will bring thousands to the standard of Harrison Democracy, or *compel those who are obstinate*, to seek employment elsewhere, and thus *lose their residence and their vote.*

The reasons assigned for all this, must be the prostration of business by the ruinous acts of the administration.

"The time for argument has indeed gone by. The *passions* and *prejudices* of the people must be appealed to. Calumnies the most vile and revolting set afloat against the old General, charged to the locofocos and rebutted with indignation by our party, would produce an astonishing effect. This has been done to some extent, but not enough. Effigies clothed in petticoats, and hung up by the road side, would do much good in the same way. Stories of Gen. Harrison's benevolence and kindness to orphans and decrepid old men, invented and circulated far and wide, would effect a great deal.

"On the other hand, continually *charge* Van Buren with being a federalist—with opposition to the war, and to the extension of the right of suffrage—with his extravagant expenditures of the public money—his gold plates, knives and forks—his English coach and his English livery. The standing army will be a powerful weapon with the *lower and ignorant classes*,—above all, keep up the incessant and intangible cry of corruption—corruption. The post office department is a fine field for this. Never stop to handy proof with our opponents, but keep them on the defence. Proclaim changes in every quarter, *but be very careful in stating names.*

"Davis' speech on the reduction of the wages of labor by the administration, if kept before the public, will have immense effect with those who are *not accustomed to investigate political matters.* The defaulters, it *artfully* paraded before the public eye, will have great influence over the timid and wavering.

"By order of the Central Committee,

"ALFRED KELLEY, *Chairman.*

"Columbus (Ohio) May 19th, 1840."

Now no intelligent man can read the above without seeing, at once, that it is not genuine. It carries the LIE on its very face; for no one would for a moment suppose the Whigs to be actuated by any such motives as are there ascribed to them. It was a sorry trick; a pitiful attempt to impose upon the ignorant, but was so clumsily contrived as to render it perfectly harmless. It had but a short run—the *forgery* was soon detected, and we now exhibit the proofs, to which we call the attention of both Whigs and Democrats. The Circular purports to be signed by "Alfred Kelly, Chairman of the Central Committee," and is dated "May 19, 1840." On the 30th May following, the Central Committee declared it "*a base forgery*," as will be seen by the following card from the Committee.

A CARD.

The Harrison and Reform State Central Committee have learned that a printed Circular, purporting to have been issued by said Committee, headed "CIRCULAR:—(PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.)" Signed and dated, as follows:

"By order of the Central Committee.

"ALFRED KELLEY, *Chairman.*

"Columbus, May 19, 1840."

has been forwarded by mail, to persons in various parts of the State, through the Post Office, in this city. This pretended circular was never seen nor heard of by any member of the committee until a copy was forwarded to us from Dayton; and we the members of the Committee, now in Columbus, *declare it to be a base forgery.*

ALFRED KELLEY,
N. M. MILLER,
JOHN W. ANDREWS,
LEWIS HEYLL,
LYNE STARLING, Jr.
ROBERT NELL.

Columbus, May 30, 1840.

The subject was immediately investigated, the author of the forgery detected and fully exposed, as will appear from the following statement, which has been published in all the Whig papers in Ohio, and in many others throughout the United States.

COLUMBUS, June 1, 1840.

At the request of several gentlemen, the undersigned this day attended at the office of Wray Thomas, Esq., for the purpose of investigating the authorship of the Circular purporting to be issued by order of the "Whig State Central Committee," dated May 19, 1840, signed "Alfred Kelley, Chairman," and which is alleged to be a forgery.

Mr. Rufus B. Sage appeared before us, and made the following statement:

Having seen the direction upon one of the Circulars, his knowledge of the hand writing enabled him to identify the writer. The person referred to was the Reporter of the proceedings of the Senate last winter, for the *Bulletin*, and an occasional contributor of editorial articles for that paper during that period. He was, and is, a decided friend of the administration—Mr. Sage was for some time a journeyman printer in the office of the Bulletin, and has frequently set from articles in his hand writing. The coincidence of the contents of a mass of type, found together in the Bulletin office, with those which had been used in printing the Circular, with other circumstances not necessary to be detailed here, had satisfied him that the Circular had been printed at the Bulletin office. He called on the person referred to, and charged him with its authorship.—He denied it—but some days afterwards, when the excitement in Columbus in relation to the subject had become considerable—confidentially acknowledged to Mr. Sage that he was the author, and requested his friendly aid, in averting any unpleasant consequences that might impend. He stated to Mr. Sage that he had printed it himself, and put the following signature to it:

"HOANGHO,
Emperor of all the Whigs and Commander in-Chief of the Cider Barrels, and Hen-Coops throughout the State of Ohio."

intending it as a mere jest. But that, before it was struck off, it was shown to another person, who suggested that the jest would be much better, *if it purported to be signed by Alfred Kelley*, as Chairman of the Whig State Central Committee; and that yielding to the suggestion, the former signature had been stricken out, and that of Kelley substituted, as it appears in the printed Circular. A part of the Circulars were directed by the author, and the residue by the person who suggested the change of signature. Mr. Sage is one of the publishers of the "Straight Out Harrisonian," and has heretofore been on intimate terms with his informant. Having finished his statement, Mr. Sage was requested to name the person he referred to. He thereupon, gave the name of *James O. Brayman.* At the request of all present, that person was sent for. He confirmed fully in all essential particulars the statement made by Mr. Sage, of his conversation with him, as above given.—Upon being asked what were his politics, he replied, "*I belong to the Administration party.*" Being asked to disclose the person at whose suggestion the name of Mr. Kelley was put to the Circular, he answered that it was *Mr. Ellsworth*, from Licking co., or near the line. He was then asked what were his politics?—He replied that he did not know whether he had any—that he was too young to be a voter."

These facts establish clearly the source and authorship of the Circular, and we think should exonerate entirely from suspicion, all others upon whom any imputation in regard to the matter, has been cast.

Further comment by us is deemed unnecessary. It may be proper to add, that Messrs. S. Medary, and Bela Latham, and Messrs. Alfred Kelley, and J. W. Andrews, were present throughout the examination.

N. H. SWAYNE.
G. SWAN.

Such is the character of the "Whig document" which the locofocos of this city read to their fellow citizens at their public meetings, and represent as genuine and authentic! Now *perhaps* the reader did not know that it was *forged* by their own party! *Perhaps* the Editor of the Register did not know that it was a *locofoco falsehood* when he gave it a place in his columns as a genuine Whig document! We say, *perhaps* they did not know this! But who will believe it! We have thus given in extenso the evidence that the circular read by Doct. Walker is a BASE AND UNPRINCIPLED COUNTERFEIT, and now, will he have the magnanimity and proper sense of justice to state this fact at the next democratic meeting in this city? We will see.

And further, we call upon the Van Buren Editor in this City, who has given a place in his paper to the *forged* document, who has not yet told his readers that *it was* a forgery, "as he would avoid the scorn and contempt of every honest mind on earth, as he would not be regarded *part coward or mimic* in the foul deed, to place the truth on this subject undisguisedly and unqualifiedly before his readers. ☞NO HONEST EDITOR CAN OMIT IT!!!

Money! Money!! Money!!!

The Editor of the Observer is desirous of the election of GOVERNOR *Morehead and a Whig Legislature, to make his usual journey of business and recreation to the North. His object will be very sensibly promoted, if those who owe him, for books, newspaper, printing, or advertising, will call or send and settle their bills before the 25th August.*

July 27, 1840.

DIED,

In Newbern, on the 17th instant, in the 58th year of his age, JOHN W. GUION, Esq., Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, a highly respectable and worthy citizen.

In Richmond county, in the 6th year of his age, THOMAS BOSTICK, son of Mr. Elijah Bostick. Among the many sad accidents to which the press daily directs christian sympathy, it records few perhaps more touching than the death of this once promising child. The deceased was playing with his younger sisters about the yard, where he got a fall, from which he received an injury, which confined him to his bed nine weeks; during which time, he was not able to walk or sit, except once he walked a few steps, but not without assistance, and continued growing weaker and weaker until the morning of the 21st instant, when his young spirit was called, and took its flight to its kindred abode. A never dying plant removed from an ungenial clime, to be transplanted into a region of eternal sunshine, there to flourish and bear fruit forever in the Paradise of God.

Time how short,
Eternity how long.

Another Revolutionary gone.

Death in all its forms is terrific, but how much more so does it appear, when its object is suddenly seized upon, and at once destroyed by its powerful grasp. TILLOTSON O'BRYAN, Esq., suddenly departed this life at his residence in Richmond County, N. C., in the 82d year of his age, about 11 o'clock of the evening of the 4th of July, 1840. He took supper as usual, and retired to bed, and was taken with the Asthma and died in a few minutes. Thus he was a lifeless corpse who a few minutes before was cheerful and apparently in good health.—Mr. O'Bryan was a soldier of the Revolution, and has left but six of his fellow soldiers behind him in Richmond county. He had been an excellent Magistrate for many years, and had devoted much of his life to Education of the young.

In this county, on the 21st instant, after a short, but severe illness, Miss AMY WILLIAMSON, in the sixteenth year of her age. Dutiful to her parents, kind and affectionate to her friends; she will long be remembered with unfeigned regret, by a large circle of weeping relatives and friends; who, however, have this consolation, that *she* has taken a final farewell of sorrow and affliction, and calmly glided into a world of eternal glory.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 29.

Brandy, peach,	50	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Molasses,	33 a 36
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	37½ a 40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6¼
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Corn,	65 a 70	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt	75 a 80
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Feathers,	38 a 40	Tallow,	9½
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco leaf.	4 a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Lard,	9 a 10	Wool,	15 a 16

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture 9 cts. pr yd.

Charleston Market.—Cotton 6½ to 10. Corn 60. Flour 5½ to 6¼. Bacon 6½ to 13.

New York.—Cotton 9 to 10½. better demand.—Corn 56. Flour 5 to 5¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET—JULY 9.

Turpentine $1 60 a 1 65; Tar 1 00 a 1 62; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 7 50 a 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves. W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 37½ a 45; Rice 2 a 3 50 00.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

July 15.—Schr. Charles E. Thorn from Jacksonville, Fla. 17.—Schr. Pizarro from Jacksonville. 18.—Brig Cabinet from St. Thomas. 22.—Schrs. Morning Star from New Bedford, Otis from ditto, Arma Patton from New York, Gilbert Barfield from ditto, Eliza Jane from Alexandria, (D. C.) John Cooly & Co. from Philadelphia.

DEPARTURES.

July 16.—Brig John for Philadelphia; Schr. Caroline for Cuba. 18.—Dutch Schr. Gian Maria for Curacoa.

Coffee and Sugar.

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE, prime,
5 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
Just received by Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 28, 1840 8tf

☞ Also, for sale, an elegant SORREL MARE, 4 years old, broke to the Harness. Apply to
C. J. O.

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

*Fayette

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

WM. L. COFER,

Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

April 21, 1840. 91tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
72 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, 4 Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1840.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1840.

Daniel McIver *vs.* David McIver,

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on six hundred acres of Land, joining Robert McIver and others; one negro boy; three beds and furniture; one crib of corn; one gig and harness, and farming utensils, &c. Six attachments having been issued by a single Justice of the Peace, and levied on the last described property previous to this Attachment coming to my hands, the residue, after satisfying said six Attachments, to be applied to the satisfaction of this Attachment, this 1st day of January, 1840.

D. M. R. McINTOSH, *Const.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, It is Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Term of this Court, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the above property be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday of February, A. D. 1840, and the 64th year of American Independence.

JOHN MORISON, *Clerk.*

June 22, 1840. 5-6w

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 chest extra fine Hyson Tea.

JOHN HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

July 15, 1840. 6tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 15, 1840. 2tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Ailibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,

With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Lumber for sale.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, from the Mill of McLennon & Co., LUMBER of all kinds.

M. McGARY.

May 2, 1840. 96-3m

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
40 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found th slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

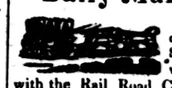
January 1, 1839. 26-cowl Y

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S LIFE OF HARRISON;
Sketch of Harrison's Life and Services;
Harrison Melodies;
Harrison Almanac;
Log Cabin Anecdotes;
History of the late War, by Brackenridge;
France, its Court, King, &c. by Gen. Cass;
Domestic Education, by Matthew Carey; &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.



On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*lf*

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Hallock's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chappedlips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country nostrums and lotions, and liniments, and "Intallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*

New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adguvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1*st*, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 82tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

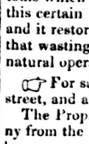
☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, it left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.